THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter **dated** 13.07.2007 requested the Government of India regarding introduction of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the mulberry cocoons and to fix Rs. lOOAperkg. for Multivoltine cocoons and Rs. ISO/* per kg. for Bivoltine cocoons. Government of India has asked Central Silk Board to obtain the views of other States and suggest a comprehensive and workable scheme alongwtih mechanism for its implementation.

(d) Doe: not arise.

Handloom Export Zone

2633. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Win the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up nation's first Handloom Export Zone (HEZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location identified for setting up of the same;

(c) whether it is also proposed to extend the same to other parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether there is also proposal to set up export panel for preparing fibre policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) **and** (b) The Handloom Export Promotion Council has started implementing Handloom Export Zone project in Nagercoll, Kancheepuram, Thiruvannamalai, Nagapattinam and Thiruvallur with the financial aid from State agencies. These projects aim to establish Commom Facility Centres, increase productivity and quality of handloom products and loom upgradation. These projects will create a supply hub for home textile for 'export markets with trained' workforce.

(c) The Handloom Export Promotion Council **has** started implementing all the five Handloom Export Zone projects in the State of Tamil Nadu. Presently, there is no proposal with the Government to extend the same to other parts of the country.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to set up export panel for preparing fibre policy.

Numbers of handloom, powerloom, synthetic yarn etc. production units

t2634. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of handloom , powerloom, synthetic yarn, readymade garments and hosiery producing units in the country as on date, location-wise;

(b) the amount of funds spent by Government for the development of textile industries each year during the last three years, till date; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to promote the export of textiles produced by the said units?

t Originahvoiice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) State/Union Territory-wise number of powerlooms units and the number of synthetic yarn (including 100% synthetic spun yarn and filament yarn) manufacturing units in the country are given in the Statement-I *(See* below). Number of looms in Handloom sector as per Joint Census of Handlooms and Powerlooms Report, 1995-96 is given in the Statement-II *(See* below).

Due to widely dispersed and decentralised nature of readymade garment and hosiery producing units, information regarding number of units is not maintained.

(b) The Annual Plan expenditure of Ministry of Textiles during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 was Rs. 1102.50 crores, Rs. 1407.62 crores and Rs. 2212.49 crores, respectively.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to promote export of textiles produced by the said units are given in the Statement-Ill. *(See* below).

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise number of powerlooms units and the number of synthetic yarn (including 100% synthetic yarn and synthetic filament yarn) manufacturing units

SI. No.	State/Cluster	No. of powerloom units Feb., 2008*	No. of units in synthetic yarn industry (Manufacture 100% synthetic spun yarn and synthetic filament yarn) As on Jan., 2008
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9959	19
2.	Assam	261	1
3.	Bihar	1443	0
4.	Chandigarh	11	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Delhi, Noida, Guigaon	124	I
7.	Goa	18	0
8.	Gujarat	32229	28
9.	Haryana	2659	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	182	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	1
12.	Jharkhand	0	0
13.	Karnataka	24586	3
14.	Kerala	671	**5**

1	2	3	4
15	Madh>a Pradesh	39875	9
16	Maharashtra	244913	37
17	Manipur	0	0
18	Orissa	792	1
19	Pondicherry	117	0
20	Punjab	3661	32
21	Rajasthan	4032	23
22	Tamil Nadu	75680	126
23	Uttar Pradesh	25135	18
24	Uttaranchal	0	4
25	West Bengal	954	10
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	9
27	Daman and Diu	0	0
28	Other States	0	0
	TOTAL :	467396	341

*Based on reports received from regional offices

Statement-Il

Number of looms in Handloom Sector as per Joint Census of Handlooms and Powerlooms Report, 1995-96

SI.No. I	Name of State	No. of Looms
1	Andhra Pradesh	202100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39592
3	Assam	1322056
4	Bihar	34906
5	Chhattisgarh	8111
6	Delhi	7027
7	Goa	43
8	Gujarat	20550
9	Haryana	22718
10	Himachal Pradesh	47631
11	Jammu and Kashmir	18154
12	Jharkhand	11314
13	Karnataka	70835

1	2	
14	Kerala	49508
15	Madhya Pradesh	14425
16	Maharashtra	39900
17	Manipur	281496
18	Meghalaya#	
19	Mizoram#	#
20	Nagaland	87878
21	Orissa	92869
22	Pondicherry	3106
23	Punjab	6556
24	Rajasthan	34343
25	Sikkim**	838
26	Tamil Nadu	413174
27	Tripura	117792
28	Uttar Pradesh	182539
29	Uttaranchal	7031
30	West Bengal	350654
	TOTAL ALL INDIA:	3487146

#Data not received from Meghalaya and Mizoram

Statement-III

Steps taken by the Government to promote export of textiles produced

(i) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been operational since 1.4.1999, to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector. TUFS has been extend to cover XI Five Year Plan period. For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector. Government introduced, w.e.f 20.4 2005. a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @ 10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

(ii) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given the option of excise exemption.

(iii) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investment and to make our textiles products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy mesures.

(iv) the duty-free import of 21 items of trimmings and embellishment items is allowed to garment exporters. This can be upto 3% of their actual export performance during the previous year.

(v) The entire textiles sector, except for man-made fibre and filament yarn was provided optional exemption from excise duty in 2004-05. In 2005-06 Central Value-aided Tax (CENVAT) on Polyester Filament Yam has been reduced from 24% to 16%. These modifications in fiscal levies aim at attracting more investments for modernization of textile sector.

(vi) To facilitate import of state of the art textiles machinery for manufacturing internationally competitive product in post quota regime, the customs duty on textile machinery has been brought down to 10% in 2005-06, except 23 machinery appearing in List 49 which attract Basic Customs Duty (BCD) of 15%.

(vii) Government launched the Debt Restructuring Scheme w.e.f. Sept,, 2003 with the principal objective to permit banks to lend to the textiles sector at concessional rates of interest.

Time bound programme for development of textile industries

t2635. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Govenment has taken or proposes to take any steps to chalk out a time-bound programme for the development of textile industries particularly the handloom industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.VK.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (c) The development of the textile industry is sought to be achieved through the Introduction of an appropriate policy regime and also by the implementation of various plan schemes within the overall framework of the Annual Plans and the Five Year Plans. The strategic thrust of the plan schemes is on technology upgradation, enhancement of productivity, improvement of quality, product, diversification, strengthening of raw material base, increasing exports maximizing employment opportunities and integrated human resource development. The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an allocation of Rs. 14000.00 crore at current prices for the various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Textiles. The flagship schemes of the Ministry of Textiles such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) etc. are designed in such a way as to encourage substantial private investment in the textile sector which would go a long way in modernizing the textile industry and in improving its global competitiveness. The plan schemes that are being implemented for the development of the handloom sector include Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

t Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.